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TEN PAGES

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1938

"Business."
Wednesday Evening, May 12.—The New York stock market was strong and active during the entire session, closing materially higher.
Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2. Time loans were very dull and soft at 3 1/2 to 5. Sterling exchange was easier, with cable transfers at 100.
The Chicago wheat market was weak, the July delivery closing at a net loss of 5c. Corn was up 1/2c to 3/4c. Oats were unchanged.
The cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 7 points, developed strength and continued to advance throughout the day. Final prices showing net gains of 11 to 15 points.
The Chicago cattle market was steady to 10c lower, the hog market weak to 5c lower and the sheep market weak to 10c lower.

The Anti-Fly Crusade.

The announcement is made that some commercial bodies of Louisville, aided and abetted by the Health Department of the city government, are to proceed against our friend and enemy, the fly. If there is any creature that deserves the stern, determined and merciless opposition of commercial bodies and all other bodies it is the same fly. Crusesades have been waged against germs—infinitesimal, microscopic, hidden and mysterious germs, which work their way into the system and lay the victims low with typhoid fever, tuberculosis and other dread diseases. Crusesades have been waged, too, against mosquitoes as dispensers, purveyors and common carriers of germs. The fly, all the while, has been all but immune from such prosecution.
And yet at no time has the fly deserved to be let alone as a sort of privileged pest. In New York recently the Chamber of Commerce has been studying the insect with the aid of germ specialists and other scientific experts. The testimony adduced as a result, convicts the fly beyond peradventure of a doubt of being one of the most dangerous of beasts. So dangerous, in fact, was it shown to be that the Chamber of Commerce lost no time before getting under way an organized warfare upon it. New York right now is in the grip of one of the most terrific conflicts in history between man and beast, the fly being the beast.
The New York microscope disclosed most astounding habits of the fly. It showed that the pesky animal originates, lives and dies in filth. Photographs of its little legs and feet proved to be loaded down with bacilli, bacteria, germs, parasites and all the other members of the family. Everywhere the fly went the germs and things, like Mary's lamb and Mary, were sure to go. From decayed matter it fitted to butter, and as it struggled in the grease of the butter it set free for human consumption simply oodles of disease-breeding animalcules. From a pile of refuse it soared away to the milk and sowed in that sensitive substance myriads of the germs for the unwary human to take into his stomach. From place to place as it went its way it carried always and inevitably its cargo of disease producers. The testimony accumulated against the insect by the Chamber of Commerce was so overwhelming that it would be a foolish Chamber of Commerce that did not instantly and forthwith buckle on its armor and gird its loins with strength and ally forth to do battle. The New York Chamber was not foolish.

It is a good thing that Louisville has caught the spirit of hostility to the vile little creature and that the commercial bodies, together with the representatives of the Health Department, are to begin at once to rid the city of the plague as far as is possible—which, we think, is not so far as might be desirable. It is a crusade in which the people generally should co-operate. The fact that the crusade has been delayed thus long justifies extra effort in waging it, so to make up lost time.
"Baby, baby, here's a fly."
Let us watch him, you and I—
—so runs the Titianian verse, which may be amended to read:
"Baby, baby, here's a fly,
Let us watch him, you and I."
He is a benefactor of the race who plays a fly at any and every opportunity.

tunity. Up with the cry of "down with the fly!"
The Vice Presidency.
The friends of Governor Charles B. Hughes, of New York, have put themselves to the pains of announcing that, "under no circumstances," will he accept the nomination of his party for Vice President, and the friends of Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, have done the same thing. It makes one think the loss of each of them. In point of fact, it recalls the childish child who says, "If I can't ride first, I won't play."

The office of Vice President of the United States is second only in dignity and honor to the office of President of the United States. He stands next in the line of succession. Five Vice Presidents have been elevated to the Presidency. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and John C. Calhoun, George M. Dallas, John C. Breckinridge and Theodore Roosevelt have been Vice Presidents of the United States. The Vice President of the United States presides over the Senate of the United States, the greatest deliberative body in the world, and in case of a tie, he has the deciding vote. It is supreme eminence—it is eminence bordering on insincerity—for any man to think himself too big for such a place and to affect disdain of it.

In 1844 Silas Wright declined the nomination for Vice President on the Polk ticket, but not through supercilious indifference to the honor conferred upon him by the Nominating Convention. He thought, and the result vindicated his judgment, that he could more certainly carry the State of New York as a Candidate for Governor than as a Candidate for Vice President. Governor Hughes might with wisdom and propriety take that position now. But, if his refusal of the Vice Presidential Candidacy should mean—as it is intimated that it does mean—that he cannot afford "to waste four years at Washington," then he had better quit public life altogether, because, in effect, they would be equally wasted at Albany. Private fortune is incompatible with public station.

In the case of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, the idea seems to be that, being an aspirant for the Presidency, he could take no less. This is wholly an untenable attitude. To say nothing about the bird-in-hand argument, it involves a vainglorious and therefore an imprudent, and more or less dangerous, self-assertion, carrying with it the suspicion of disloyalty.
In 1876, the friends of Mr. Hendricks, at the St. Louis Convention, were loud in their assertion that he would not accept the nomination for Vice President. If the convention refused him the nomination for President, they said, they might count him and Indiana out. In spite of this foolish ranting, the convention nominated him for Vice President, and, after a few days of equally foolish sulking, he accepted it, and, in the ensuing election, we carried Indiana for Tilden and Hendricks. Again, in 1884, Mr. Hendricks—
"Swearing he would not consent, constrained,"
ran for Vice President on the ticket with Cleveland, and, for the second time elected, was finally inducted to office and died Vice President of the United States.

Of all the great historic Americans who made the White House the object of their heart's desire, and never got there, the case of Daniel Webster seems to us the most pathetic. Yet, except for his self-conceit, it might have been his. Twice he scornfully put it aside. Twice he waded away with contempt the angels of good fortune hovering over him. He was urged to take the nomination for Vice President on the ticket with Harrison in 1840. If his high-mightiness had not interposed a refusal he would have been President within thirty days after the following 4th of March on the death of Harrison, the 4th of April, 1841. Again, in 1848, he was offered the second place on the ticket with Taylor. Angry and disappointed that a rough old soldier, having no experience in civil life, had been preferred to him for first place, he indignantly declined it—and again threw away the Presidency, for Taylor died a little more than a year after he entered the White House. What a difference it might, may, it would, have made in the political history of the country if Webster, instead of Tyler, had succeeded Harrison in 1841!

It will be recalled that at Philadelphia in 1900, when Mark Hanna antagonized the scheme of Quay and Platt to kick Theodore Roosevelt upstairs and so to get him out of the Governorship of the Empire State and have done with him, the wily old Buccaneer from the Buckeye State said ruefully and prophetically "remember that in naming a Vice President you may be making a President."
One may shrewdly surmise that Theodore Roosevelt's alleged indisposition to consent—his coy refusal to accept—was not more than skin deep, for our good Teddy was very well read in American history and knew of all the precedents and accidents which had

gone before. Truly a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
Although the present Vice President of the United States—the first who has seriously contested for the succession in modern times—may not be nominated for President, no man can dispute that the great place he has made for himself at Washington; the signal evidence he has given of fitness for any station; the dignity and grace with which he has filled the Chair of the American Senate. Though treated with scant consideration, and widely misrepresented and maligned, Mr. Fairbanks will carry with him when he goes out of office the great respect of thoughtful and intelligent Americans everywhere.

Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson shares with Grover Cleveland the reflected glory of the time when they stood together the two foremost Americans, and his progeny to the latest generation will take just pride in the circumstance that their forefather was Vice President of the United States.
And so, we repeat, that we think the less of Governor Hughes and Governor Johnson that they should permit such an inane conceit to go to the public that "under no circumstances" would either of them "accept the nomination for Vice President."

The Case of the Under Dog.
Night rider sentiment in Bracken county sets strongly against the employment of troops there to quell the Klu Klux Klan that is whipping peaceful citizens under the noses of the officers of the law if not under the actual protection of authority that becomes lawless by failing to become militant for law enforcement. But let us consider the case of the under dog.

The Courier-Journal's Frankfort correspondent is informed at the Governor's office that piteous appeals by citizens over from whippings received or sorely afraid of whippings to be received, from organized and armed bodies of outlaws, are reaching Frankfort by every mail. The Adjutant General has received reports to the effect that the whole county is terrorized and that the county authorities have declined to give protection against the mob. From either a casual or a careful reading of the evidence submitted from Augusta and from Frankfort it is plain that if the Bracken government has not declined to protect law-abiding persons from the Klu Klux, it has at least failed to provide protection. The attitude of the pre-night rider faction, in and out of office, looks a good deal more like rebellion against the State's authority than resentment of interference by the militia with the prerogatives of the county officers. While there does not seem to be any probability that there will be "war" between Bracken county or any citizens of Bracken and Kentucky, Acting Gov. Cox has acted wisely in sending more troops to the scene of friction and Adj. Gen. Johnston has played the part of a discreet State officer in granting a Gallingus.

The situation in Bracken is very like that which existed two months ago in Calloway, except that no Judge Wells, as yet, has risen to the occasion and plunged into the fray. resolved to fight his way to peace and quiet on the other side of it. The authorities in Bracken should awaken to the necessity for action and act vigorously, fearlessly, tirelessly, unrelentingly. The troops are sent there not to interfere with or humiliate the civil officers, but to serve them whenever and wherever they set about the too long-delayed task of regulating the bully and guaranteeing peace to inoffensive persons. It is safe to assert that a majority of the taxpayers in Bracken county are neither night riders nor defenders of night riders. The local authorities are paid by the owners of property to protect property and persons from the attacks of outlaws. Since they have failed to provide protection, there is good reason for the State's effort to provide it.
Citizens of Bracken county who are victims of the failure of the civil authorities to enforce the laws they are sworn to uphold are citizens of Kentucky, and the State, by sending soldiers to the scene of disorder, steps between the Klu Klux Klan and its prey. The county authorities now have an opportunity to prove where they stand and what they propose to do to show whether they have merely failed to act effectively against the mob, or have, as is charged, declined to do so.

The Negro Vote.
The Chicago Inter Ocean discusses the negro vote in a way which indicates that it is seriously alarmed about the effect of this vote upon the coming presidential struggle.
By the census of 1900 there were in the country 2,065,589 negro men of voting age. It is assumed that this number has increased by this time to 2,273,000. In the South these votes will not avail to give the States to the Republican candidate, unless we consider Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia as belonging to the South. They were once included in the "Solid South," and Maryland is still called a Southern State. But in a number of Northern States the negro vote is so large that it threatens to hold the balance of power. In other words, in comparatively close years the negro vote, if thrown solidly for one or another of the great parties, will determine the result.
Illinois has been giving large Republican majorities, but in 1888 it gave good Teddy was very well read in American history and knew of all the precedents and accidents which had

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sockdologer for the night riders of Caldwell, was merely a lick and a promise, to put a new meaning into an old phrase. Persons who have contemplated doing any little kindnesses to neighbors in the way of appearing as all witnesses regardless of the law and the facts, or who may be approached upon such a matter, would do well to reflect that perjury is felony and stand from under while there is yet time.

Mr. Flagg and the Skyscraper.
Ernest Flagg, the architect of the altitudinous and famed Singer building of New York, is an avowed unbeliever in skyscrapers. In a letter to citizens of Springfield, Mass., arguing against the skyscraper movement in that city he takes the position that a city that has plenty of space over which to spread is foolish to begin the erection of such tall buildings. That he is willing and glad to plan them and supervise their erection does not prevent him from condemning them. And that circumstance gives peculiar weight to his remarks.

Mr. Flagg's aversion to the skyscraper is not of recent origin. Twelve or fifteen years ago he called attention to the difficulties and dangers into which the tall building was leading the people of New York. "The craze to build high buildings, without regard to private or public safety or justice," he writes, "is a form of insanity which should be repressed; it is born of ignorance. If the people understood that buildings over five or six stories high could not be properly lighted in districts solidly built up by courts of practical dimensions or by streets of the ordinary width; if they understood that when these buildings began to multiply to any great extent many land owners would find their property built in on all sides, their light pre-empted and the value of their land reduced; if they understood that streets like ours, designed for buildings of moderate height, become too congested when required to serve for several times more traffic than they were designed to accommodate; if they understood that when districts become solidly built up by high buildings fire may break out and rage unchecked far above the reach of the fire department—I say, if they understood these things, I don't believe they would permit their erection."

The architect believes that in communities calling themselves civilized aesthetic considerations alone would be sufficient "to prevent such an outrage on good taste as a high building in a city like Springfield." He thinks there should control a respect for the dignified, sober and ordinary facades of our streets, such as is found in the old world.
This is the latest expert testimony on the subject of the skyscraper, a subject which has been widely discussed pro and con since the development of that type of building in America. More than one distinguished European of discrimination and aesthetic concern has praised the skyscraper as embodying the spirit of the age in the United States, as the Parthenon realized the spirit of ancient Greece. The skyscraper has numerous American friends, too. However, for the most part it is regarded by architects and men and women of recognized tastes as a hybrid affair, blighting a city and working injustice upon the neighbors. The utilitarian argument is about the most forceful one advanced in its behalf. This argument fits our modern places than New York. The metropolis is on a little strip of land which is as precious as gold. Its area is not sufficient to accommodate the demands. The only way to make the land serve is to multiply it in the air. In a twenty-five story building you may crowd offices and workers which could not get into two blocks of two or three-story buildings. The skyscraper has solved a great problem for New York, then, but in doing so it has brought difficulties, too. Her skyscrapers make New York distinctive; they give her an air and a sky line possessed by no other city in the world; they make her terrifyingly gigantic and overwhelming to everybody; they make her superb in the outward aspect of strength and power to many; they make her ugly to the average aesthete.

Referring to the Republican local administration, our neighbor, the Louisville Herald, has this to say of His Honor:
"When we contributed to his election we looked for a regime with 'Plain Jim' Grinstead as its directing and controlling head; but 'Plain Jim' the man of whom we heard as having refused a tainted nomination, seems to have been completely overshadowed by others whose identity is too well known to need any labeling."
It makes a difference in politics as in medicine "before" taking, and "after" taking. In public life gratitude is a lively sense of the future, forgetfulness of the past. The Herald should have burned more brimstone and less incense. Even Republicans, allied with phariseisms, spells perfidy.

Says another of the Irreconcilables: "It will cost Democracy the State to send Henry Watterson as a delegate to the national Democratic convention. If such an outrage is attempted we move that Judas Iscariot be also indicted."
Why, Mr. Watterson would not go if he were unanimously elected a Delegate; but what makes you grit your teeth and tear your hair, have you worms?
It has been frequently observed that Sereno E. Payne's smile is perpetual. It was extra dry after that publicity bill tilt with John Sharp Williams.
The short and simple annals of the poor in Georgia now read "Jug, Jug, Jugged," and prohibition goes marching on.
Twenty-eight alibis at Paducah very closely resemble thirty cents.

EXPERT VIEWS

As To Genuineness of Parr Revocation.

CONTESTANTS REST THEIR CASE IN WILL CONTEST.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE IS EXCLUDED.

NOT COMPETENT UNDER LAW.

Direct testimony for the contestant in the contest over the will of Capt. Daniel O'Doherty, in St. Louis, Mo., was excluded by the court, which was completed yesterday after the hearing of many witnesses, including several handwriting experts. Evidence for the proponent in rebuttal was then taken up, though as yet no handwriting experts have been put on to declare the revocation a forgery. J. T. Neal, the last witness for the day and the first to go upon the stand after the contestant had rested, declared that the paper was not genuine. Mr. O'Neal was for years Capt. Parr's personal attorney and was the instrument which is now under contest and which the contestant, the revocation nullifies. He stated that he had been called to the stand by Capt. Parr outside of the members of his own immediate family.
At the close of the day's session the contestant scored by a ruling of Judge O'Doherty on the evidence about the establishment of Parr's Rest, the charity which was established by the will in contest and to the prejudice of the interests of his children.
Proponent's Counsel Objects.
This was in order to prove that Capt. Parr never at any time intended, as a revocation of his will and the draft of another will giving the estate to his children in mind. In the contest the discussion upon the question of the admissibility of this kind of proof. A. P. Humphrey, state witness, wished to show by Capt. Parr that two weeks before the death of the testator, he had had a conversation with him relative to the proposed establishment of Parr's Rest. Humphrey stated that he had been shown that Capt. Parr had questioned him as to the propriety of the purchase of the property on which the Parr's Rest was to be located. He stated that he had been shown that Capt. Parr had questioned him as to the propriety of the purchase of the property on which the Parr's Rest was to be located. He stated that he had been shown that Capt. Parr had questioned him as to the propriety of the purchase of the property on which the Parr's Rest was to be located.

Those Who Upheld Revocation.
The following, having had business reason for their presence at the post-office, who had testified as to the genuineness of the revocation: Frank Gerst, Arthur Harris, E. W. Bernal, P. T. Walsh, A. S. Hughes, W. H. Matlock, Frank J. Clark, W. J. Hogan, James H. Miller, S. S. Miller and James H. Escoff, former president of the Southern National Bank.
L. Coninger, the accountant, gave expert testimony with regard to the handwriting of the testator, and declared that the handwriting was genuine. He pointed out several oddities of Capt. Parr's handwriting, including the sharp pointed "t" and "r" which he pointed out as being peculiar to the testator. He pointed out several oddities of Capt. Parr's handwriting, including the sharp pointed "t" and "r" which he pointed out as being peculiar to the testator. He pointed out several oddities of Capt. Parr's handwriting, including the sharp pointed "t" and "r" which he pointed out as being peculiar to the testator.

Witnesses Couldn't Give Reasons.
The defense objected to the ruling of Judge O'Doherty to the effect that experts should not be allowed to go into the details of the handwriting of the testator, but to reach their conclusions based on the general appearance of the handwriting. The defense objected to the ruling of Judge O'Doherty to the effect that experts should not be allowed to go into the details of the handwriting of the testator, but to reach their conclusions based on the general appearance of the handwriting. The defense objected to the ruling of Judge O'Doherty to the effect that experts should not be allowed to go into the details of the handwriting of the testator, but to reach their conclusions based on the general appearance of the handwriting.

Prof. Drake Cross-Questioned.
Prof. Drake was the first of the contestants' experts to be cross-examined by the other side.
"I do not testify in the Rice will case in New York," asked Mr. Bullitt, "that your separate signatures are exactly as seen as one when placed one above another?"
"I did give such testimony in the Patrick case," said the witness, "but it was only after a long and arduous examination after having had sufficient opportunity to make an examination I came to a different conclusion."
Mr. Bullitt in his questioning then made the point that the revocation had elements of Spencerian penmanship about it, when he asked of fact that Parr wrote the will long before this system first came into vogue. This was not Prof. Drake's idea.
"What system did Capt. Parr learn to write by?" asked Mr. Bullitt.
"I don't think he had any system," replied the witness.
Mr. Bullitt wanted to know if it wasn't more difficult to verify the signature of a person who wrote the Spencerian system than that of a person who had learned to write without regard to any system. Prof. Drake said that he believed this to be the case.
In the course of his testimony Mr. O'Neal said that he had drawn three or four other wills for Capt. Parr which had apparently been destroyed by him. The proponent's lawyers wished to prove the contents of these wills with the idea of showing that Capt. Parr wrote in St. Louis at noon, Monday, May 11, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, pastor of the First

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE

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Prof. Drake was the first of the contestants' experts to be cross-examined by the other side.
"I do not testify in the Rice will case in New York," asked Mr. Bullitt, "that your separate signatures are exactly as seen as one when placed one above another?"
"I did give such testimony in the Patrick case," said the witness, "but it was only after a long and arduous examination after having had sufficient opportunity to make an examination I came to a different conclusion."
Mr. Bullitt in his questioning then made the point that the revocation had elements of Spencerian penmanship about it, when he asked of fact that Parr wrote the will long before this system first came into vogue. This was not Prof. Drake's idea.
"What system did Capt. Parr learn to write by?" asked Mr. Bullitt.
"I don't think he had any system," replied the witness.
Mr. Bullitt wanted to know if it wasn't more difficult to verify the signature of a person who wrote the Spencerian system than that of a person who had learned to write without regard to any system. Prof. Drake said that he believed this to be the case.
In the course of his testimony Mr. O'Neal said that he had drawn three or four other wills for Capt. Parr which had apparently been destroyed by him. The proponent's lawyers wished to prove the contents of these wills with the idea of showing that Capt. Parr wrote in St. Louis at noon, Monday, May 11, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, pastor of the First

Baptist church, of St. Louis. Miss Fay was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hirsch, at her apartments in The Seelbach.
Mrs. Bernard Hirsch, of New Orleans, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hirsch, at her apartments in The Seelbach.
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bernheim returned from New York City yesterday and are at Homewood, Anchorage, for the summer.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Unalterable.
The barber dresses you with rum perfumed with oil of bay.
Nor does he heed your visage grim; he's bound to have his way.
Your hair he carries with a brush, then plunges down with calumny.
He makes you look as soft as mush, the way he combs your hair.

You haven't got the nerve to kick, though inwardly you rave.
He gives you tresses nice and slick, then curls them in a wave.
Most customers have a deal of range and vary here and there;
But barber men will never change their mode of combed hair.

"Yes; he makes a big hit with her. He has a green automobile, and it matches her dress."
"Well, why don't you take her driving?"
"I ain't got no green horse."

Continuous Performance.
"You must expect to pay the fiddler."
"I do. But there are too many violinists on Life's vaudeville bill."

How To Succeed.
"It takes a genius to say the right thing at the right time."
"That puts us common people in bad."
"Not at all. Anybody can keep still."

It Is.
Into each life some rain must fall,
So poets claim.
But when it spoils a game of ball
It is a shame.

The Facts.
"These yards about cooks wearing their master's clothes are all fakes, are they not?"
"Of course. Why, my cook wouldn't even condescend to patronize the dressmaker who makes my gowns."

Nifty.
"His conversation is very graphic."
"Yes; photographs are."

Cruel.
"He's an unfeeling critter," declared the oldest inhabitant.
"What did he do?"
"Just because I said April was the coldest I had ever known, he produced a thermometer and proved that the mean temperature was one degree above the average."

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS

GATHER AT HOT SPRINGS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Rev. E. Y. Mullins Delivers Address At Meeting of Young People's Union.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 13.—Delegates are arriving at Hot Springs on every train for the sixty-third annual session of the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow. An unusually large attendance is looked for.
The sessions of the convention will be held in the large dining-room of the Eastman Hotel, which has been filled with 2,000 chairs. The convention proper holds its first session to-morrow night, at which time the annual sermon will be delivered and officers for the present session will be elected.
The Rev. H. H. Hays, of Nashville, Tenn., is favorably mentioned for the office of president.
Various meetings were held to-day of organizations of the city, closely connected with the convention. The Sunday-school secretaries of the South met this morning to discuss plans for the increased efficiency of their work. The executive committee of the Woman's Missionary Union met to-morrow for their annual meeting, which will be held to-morrow.

The Young People's Union of the South held its first session in the convention hall at 7:30 o'clock to-night. The meeting was in charge of the Rev. W. H. Hays, of Nashville, Tenn. Addresses were delivered to-night by President E. Y. Mullins, of Louisville, and by the Rev. George W. McDaniel, of Richmond, Va.
Sessions of the union will be held throughout the day. A large number of delegates are expected to be in attendance.
The Southern Baptist Educational Council met to-night for its first session at 2 o'clock to-morrow. This meeting will be in charge of the president, Dr. E. W. Bostwright, of Richmond, Va.

Straight As A Shingle.

The New York World headlessly, no doubt, does Henry Watterson. Justice which it says he has been all most as many kinds of a Democrat as Bourke Cockran." Mr. Watterson has probably been a Democrat as long as he has lived, but that he was "wobbly" in his fidelity to the old party, which he has grown gray, none even of his political enemies can justly charge.
Mr. Watterson has watched the vicissitudes of the organization and various and sundry digressions it has made from its original intent and purposes of its founder and he may have appeared to flounder a bit in trying to find an evidence of faith in the future. While the runnels of the old altar may have runnels with fickle feet, he has managed to keep his hold of the horns, although maybe he has had a fair reach of it to keep his garments from falling off. He has had many things to try his spirit, to be sure, and he hasn't submitted with the contrition of a whipped cur, but he has generally shown up under the same old flag, despising none of the things for which he has fought, and he has not lost sight of his essential qualities. It is still the emblem of a human being, the standard of the people and the hope of the republic. He makes very faces occasionally, as what sincere and honest men do, when he witnesses the attempt of demagogues and opportunists to write a new party program, but he has never wavered under the old name. He has not only been a Democrat, but he has been a Democrat in the true sense of the word, and there is not even an "almost" nearness between him and the party.

PIRATES BEAT GIANTS AGAIN

McCloskey's St. Louis Cardinals Defeat Brooklyn Second Time.

REDS DOWN BOSTON DOVES.

In American League White Sox, Highlanders, Tigers and Browns Are the Winners.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PITTSBURG 5, NEW YORK 1.

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HIS WITNESSES

Failed To Uphold Detective In Cohen Complaint.

FOSTER LET DOWN BY JUDGE ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE OLD TRANSCRIPT.

COUNCILMAN ASSERTS DEFENSE FAILED UTTERLY.

CLEAR HIM ALTOGETHER. SPANNIER JURY DISCHARGED.

RESCUE FEARED. Alleged Bank Robber Will Be Kept In McCracken Jail.

Paducah, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—

Sued For Auto Accident.

Medical Society Chooses Officers.

Paducah, Ky., May 13.—[After a two days' session the Southwest Kentucky Medical Society will adjourn this morning.

Mrs. Josephine Evans Dead.

Two of the Democratic officeholders will appear in the Court of Appeals to argue their case before the high court.

Reclus and Cleo (Ind.) Stars.

Life Prisoner Pardoned.

Death of J. E. Miles.

Kentucky Versus Indiana.

Manual Team Defeated.

Jury Unable To Agree.

Court Tennis Championship.

Alexander College.

Wright Brothers Make Successful Flights.

Aeroplane Covers Distance of Three Miles, Apparently Under Perfect Control.

Georgia Men Win Championship.

Naval Stores.

Oil Quotations.

London Wool Sales.

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